

production of the article."

The editor of the Whig, after some further remarks, goes on to say:

"We copied yesterday from two of the free trade journals of New York, statements relative to the rise of rents and the increase of foreign importations in that commercial city—facts which show most conclusively that our commerce has not been destroyed by the present tariff. Our own statement relative to the rise in wool shows that at least one department of agriculture has not been injured by the tariff. The price of cotton has also risen with great steadiness during the last eighteen months, and is now at least 50 per cent. higher than it was before the passage of the tariff. How then have the planting interests been affected by this measure? Evidently in a most beneficial manner. Now, as no one will deny that the manufacturing interests are now prospering to an unusual degree, whereas before the passage of the tariff they were in a most melancholy condition; it follows that since the establishment of our present protective system, the four great interests of our country—the commercial, the farming, the planting, and the manufacturing interests—have not only not been injured, as the free trade Locofocos predicted, but have all experienced a most favorable impulse, as it was predicted they would by the friends of Protection."

DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE EVANS,
OF MAINE.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting to Nominate a Candidate for Mayor.

The following proceedings of a meeting held at the City Hall on Saturday evening have been furnished us with a request that they be inserted in our columns. We have previously stated our views in regard to this meeting and we regret that others could not agree with us. We are willing that our elections, as well as all other appropriate means should be made to promote the subject of temperance. We believe that a very large proportion of the citizens of Bangor are in favor of promoting the cause of Temperance. But because this is the case we feel unwilling that temperance should be made a means of promoting elections. Temperance, we think should be an end and not a means, and we therefore regret that sufficient time had not been suffered to elapse for the purpose of determining the disposition of the several political associations in regard to this matter, before action had been taken. If the political parties had disregarded the popular will regarding temperance in the selection of their candidates this might have been a sufficient cause for independent action, but as it is, as the matter now stands there is a shade of suspicion cast upon the action of some of the professed friends of temperance as though they feared the result of waiting. If their motives were pure, and we will not impugn them, their action appears to us both premature and unfortunate, because it is liable to suspicion.

We shall wait, in patience the action of our political friends and shall reserve to ourselves the right of discussing the qualification of candidates at a future time.

Here are the proceedings alluded to:—

Agreeably to previous notice, the legal voters of Bangor opposed to granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, met at the City Hall Saturday evening the 17th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Mayor for the ensuing year: and organized by choosing Alexander Drummond, Esq., Chairman, and F. M. Sabine, Secretary.

Several resolutions expressive of the duty of the friends of temperance in relation to the approaching Municipal Election, were introduced by a committee chosen for that purpose, and after a warm and general discussion were laid upon the table.

Voted, to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Mayor, and the following was the result.

Whole number of ballots,	111
Thos. H. Sandford, Esq.,	73

and was declared elected.

Mr Sandford addressed the meeting in response to a call, and expressed his views of the duty of a Temperance Mayor in relation to the licensing question in clear and decisive language.

On motion of Thos. A. White, Esq.,

Resolved, unanimously, That we have entire confidence in the ability of Thos. H. Sandford, Esq., to discharge the duties of Mayor of this city, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Voted to adjourn to meet at this place, Monday evening, Feb. 27th, at 7 o'clock.

ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, Chairman.
F. M. SABINE, Sec'y.

The third edition of the "Mysteries of Boston" is nearly all sold, notwithstanding the claims of the editor of the Bangor Whig, and we expect soon to go to press with a fourth Boston Mail.

We never read your "Mysteries of Boston," nor wrote a word concerning the book, nor felt a "spasm." Mr. Mail we shall sue you for a libel unless you make the amende honorable!

It is stated that Dr. Jacob W. Brewster who lately departed this life at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has left a legacy of \$5000 to the Foreign Missionary Society—\$5000 to the Home Missionary Society—\$300 to the Parsonage House, and \$300 for purchasing books for the Sabbath School of the parish with which he was connected.

Those who notice the proceedings of Congress will have observed that the majority of the House of Representatives have taken upon themselves to deride the power of the Constitution and to nullify a law of Congress, by the admission of the members elected by general ticket, against an express law of Congress, and the letter of the Constitution. This case furnishes a strong illustration of the spirit and tendency of genuine locofocoism. It is destructive of law. It is restless under restraint and breaks down all legal barriers. It disregards the provisions of the Constitution when those provisions interfere with its selfish purposes. It runs riot against the good sense of sober men, and disregards the rights and interests of the people for the accomplishment of a momentary party triumph.

By this act of the majority of the House a solemn enactment of Congress requiring Members of Congress to be chosen in districts has been trampled in the dust, and four nullifying States have been sustained by party drill.—Those who understand the solemn obligations of law—those who know the importance of a strict compliance with the provisions of the Constitution must see in this action of a majority of the House an evil, which, if not checked by the indignant rebuke of a law sustaining people, will increase until the whole order of society will be broken up. If law makers may disregard the provisions of law so may others. If nullification may be resorted to by members of Congress why not by the separate States—why not by any number of people, why not by every individual? We consider this case but a new development of the essence of locofocoism, and as such we would warn the people against it.

We noticed two or three days since by news from Texas, that pieces of a wreck were found, a short time since, on Bolivar Point, which led to the belief that the schooner Galveston, of Galveston, had foundered or capsized on her way to New Orleans. The following persons were on board—Captain Ricketts, the mate, and three hands; passengers, midshipman Bryant, Mr Degeurs, wife and child, Mr Klein and a German female, name unknown.

We are now informed that the above midshipman Bryant, was the son of C. G. Bryant, late of this city. His name was Andrew Jackson Bryant. He had been attached to the Texan Navy, and though but a lad of about fifteen, he had become generally known and distinguished. In an action with the Mexican Fleet he was very severely wounded, as noticed in our columns at the time, and had but just recovered, so far as to be able to get about without crutches. Having friends in New Orleans, he was about to make them a visit, with the intention of returning home to this city, in the spring, to visit his mother. The vessel had not left Galveston 12 hours when there was a tremendous storm, in which there can be no doubt that he together with all on board eleven persons perished. The particulars we learn from a private letter received from his afflicted father.

We find the following in the Boston Atlas:—"The Catholics and the Irish in this country have been suffering heavy losses of late by deaths. Judge Porter, of Louisiana, was a native Irishman, whose father, the Rev. Wm. Porter, was executed by England for loving his country. He was a Presbyterian. Gov. Kavanaugh, of Maine, was born in this country; his father was an Irishman, and he was a Catholic. Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, was a Catholic. These three distinguished men all died recently, and have left no brighter names in our country than theirs.

Mr Richard Brown a passenger from Boston in the Schooner Lucinda Capt. Kirkpatrick, on Saturday morning while the Schooner was going into Portland, was taken bleeding at the stomach and died. His remains were left at Portland.

Graham's Magazine for March, splendidly illustrated, has been received at Bugbee's periodical depot.

Small Fox.

When this frightful disease prevails, it has been usual for the public authorities to establish pest houses in some obscure and out of the way place, in order to render the public less subject to exposure and the contagion less hazardous. So with litigation. The least accessible, the more harmless. But let the Legislature establish the Town Court system and they erect a moral pest house in every man's door yard. Vaccination may prevent the one evil, but it only aggravates the other.

If, after all, this disease is hereafter to exist by Legislative enactment, let it be guarded by hospital and quarantine regulations, "by displaying red flags" before each Justice's door, as a caution to the innocent and unwary. So says C. P.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier:

It is to be regretted that an increasing disregard of the Sabbath among us, is observable.—The influences which are thrown around, and before us, seem, by many, to be unworthy of their notice; and a disposition to stave off all restraint is quite apparent.

If the Law of the Great Supreme will not suffice to restrain men, it can hardly be supposed that the law of the State, with but a slight penalty, or motives of kindness or politeness, will be sufficient to keep those who are disposed to pursue business or pleasure from those outward acts which avance dictate.

The attention to business which some in our city devote themselves to, within doors, is not, it appears, quite sufficient; but our streets must almost, if not every Sabbath, present open violations of holy time—to say nothing of the Con-

gregation of sundry gentle pufflers at certain corners, it will be sufficient to notice the frequent departure from, and return to the city, of teams, the avarice of whose owners will not incur the expense of one day's delay. That there are cases of necessity, will no doubt be urged; but it very seldom occurs that it is either important or necessary that teams should start on their journey during Sunday, but to be a little more conspicuous, it must often be at the very time when people are assembling for public worship. A fair degree of respect for the opinions and feelings of others, would dictate a different time at least. It was but a few weeks since, in passing to church, I noticed a team driven up within a few rods of one of our churches, when the congregation were assembling, and because there was a convenient place to stop, I suppose, the driver unharnessed his horses and let them loose, and they, imitating the example which he had set them, to disregard the convenience of others, actually occupied the sidewalk, to the fright of some ladies and the exclusion of those to whom it more rightfully belonged. An allusion will be sufficient to those who are accustomed to take a drive for pleasure, as can be noticed on almost any Sabbath day, especially in the warmer season of the year. It is to be regretted that those who call themselves gentlemen, should allow their covetousness to steal that time which rightfully belongs to Him who will most certainly require an account of it.—Suffice it to say, that the practice of rides for pleasure on Sunday, by those who would be gentlemen, and I regret to say it, ladies too, is alike disgraceful to themselves, and dishonorable to the city in which they dwell.

Let the press, let the Pulpit, let public opinion, speak out loud and plain, lest they "be false to their trust."

FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Biographical.

Prepared for the Bangor Courier, BY RICHARD W. TAMON, ESQ.

Those parallel circumstances and kindred images, to which we readily conform our minds, are, above all other writings, to be found in narratives of the lives of popular persons; and therefore, no species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful or more useful, none can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition.

JOHNSON, RAMBLER.

CHRISTIAN GATTLOH HEYNE.

This distinguished man was born of poor parents, at Chemnitz in Saxony, Sept. 25, 1720.—His father was a poor weaver and the family were often reduced to the miseries of the lowest indigence. In the Memoirs of his own life, Heyne says, "Want was the earliest companion of my childhood. I well remember the painful impressions made on my mind by witnessing the distress of my mother when without food for her children. How often have I seen her on a Saturday evening, weeping and wringing her hands as she returned home from an unsuccessful effort to sell the goods which the daily and nightly toil of my father had manufactured." His parents sent him to a child's school in the suburbs of the small town of Chemnitz. He soon exhibited an uncommon desire of acquiring information. He made so rapid a progress in the humble branches of knowledge taught in the school that, before he had completed his tenth year, he was paying a portion of his school fees by teaching a little girl, the daughter of a wealthy neighbor, to read and write. Having learned everything comprised in the usual course of the school, he felt a strong desire to study Latin. A son of the schoolmaster, who had studied at Leipsic, was willing to teach him at the rate of fourpence a week; but the difficulty of paying so large a fee seemed quite insurmountable. One day he was sent to his Godfather, who was a baker, in pretty good circumstances, for a loan. As he went along he pondered sorrowfully on the great object of his wishes, and entered the shop in tears. The good-tempered baker, on learning the cause of his grief, undertook to pay the required fee for him, at which Heyne tells us he was perfectly intoxicated with joy; and as he ran, all ragged and barefoot, through the streets, tossing his loaf in the air, it slipped from his hands and rolled into the gutter. This accident, and a sharp reprimand from his parents, who could ill afford such a loss brought him to his senses. He continued his lessons for about two years, when his teacher acknowledged that he had taught him all, which he himself knew.—At this time, his father was anxious that he should adopt some trade, but Heyne felt an invincible desire to pursue his education. He had another godfather, who was a clergyman, in the neighborhood; and this person, on receiving the most flattering accounts of Heyne from his last master, agreed to be at the expense of sending him to the principal seminary of his native town of Chemnitz. His new patron, however, doled out his bounty, with the most scrupulous parsimony; and Heyne, without the necessary books of his own, was often obliged to borrow those of his companions, and copy them over for his own use. At last he obtained the situation of tutor to the son of one of the citizens; and this for a short time rendered his condition more comfortable.

But the period was come when, if he was to proceed in the career he had chosen, it was necessary for him to enter the university; and he resolved to go to Leipsic. He arrived, accordingly, in that city, with only about four shillings in his pocket, and nothing more to depend upon, except the small assistance, which he might receive from his godfather, who had promised to continue his bounty. He had to wait, however, so long, for his expected supplies from this source, which came accompanied with much grudging and reproach when they did make their appearance, that, destitute both of money and books, he would even have been without bread too, had it not been for the maid-servant of the house where he lodged. "What sustained my courage in these circumstances" he

remarks, "was neither ambition, nor presumption, nor even the hope of one day taking my place among the learned. The stimulus, which incessantly spurred me on, was the feeling of the humiliation of my condition—the shame with which I shrank from the thought of that degradation which the want of a good education would impose on me—above all the determined resolution of battling courageously with fortune. I was resolved to try whether, although she had thrown me among the dust, I should not be able to rise by the vigour of my own efforts." His ardor for study only grew the greater as his difficulties increased. For six months he only allowed himself two nights' sleep in the week; and yet all the while his godfather scarcely ever wrote to him but to inveigh against his indolence,—often actually addressing his letters on the outside,—*To M. Heyne, Idler at Leipsic.*

In the meantime, while his distress was becoming, every day, more intolerable, he was offered by one of the professors, the situation of a tutor in a family at Magdeburg. Desirable as the appointment would have been, in every other respect, it would have removed him from the scene of his studies, and he declined it. He resolved to remain in the midst of all his miseries at Leipsic. Through the favor of Providence, he was in a few weeks recompensed for this sacrifice. The same professor procured for him a situation in the university similar to the one he had refused in Magdeburg. This, of course, relieved, for a time, his pecuniary wants; but still the ardor with which he pursued his studies continued so great, that at last it brought on a dangerous illness which obliged him to resign his situation, and very soon completely exhausted his trifling resources, so that on his recovery he found himself as poor and destitute as ever. In this extremity, a copy of Latin verses, which he had written, having attracted the attention of one of the Saxon ministers, he was induced by the advice of his friends, to set out for the court at Dresden, where it was expected that this patronage would make his fortune; but he was doomed only to new disappointments. After having borrowed money to pay the expenses of his journey, all he obtained from the courtier was a few vague promises, which ended in nothing. He was obliged, eventually, after having sold his books, to accept the place of copyist in the library of the Count de Bruhl, with the miserable annual salary of seventy-five dollars. But he had not been idle at Leipsic.—He had listened, with great benefit, to the lectures of Ernesti on the principles of interpretation; to some valuable archaeological and antiquarian lectures; and to the eloquent disquisitions of Bach on Roman antiquities and jurisprudence. At Dresden, besides performing the duties of his situation he found time to do a little work for the booksellers. For a learned and excellent edition of the Latin poet, Tibullus, he received one hundred crowns. In this way he contrived to live a few years, all the while studying hard, and thinking himself amply compensated for the hardships of his lot, by the opportunities which he enjoyed of pursuing his favorite researches, in a city, so rich in collections of books and antiquities as Dresden. After he had held his situation in the library for above two years, his salary was doubled; but before he derived any benefit from the augmentation, the seven years' war had commenced.

Saxony was overrun by the forces of Frederick the Great, and Heyne's place, and the library itself to which it was attached, were swept away at the same time. He was obliged to fly from Dresden, and wandered about, for a long time, without employment.

He formed an attachment with a young woman as poor as himself and they united their destiny. After several years spent in the management of the affairs of a friend, he was appointed Professor of Eloquence in the University of Gottingen. He was soon after appointed first librarian and counsellor. To discharge the functions of these posts required the most multiplied labors. He says of himself, with great candor, that, "till he was professor, he never learned the art it was his duty to teach." But he soon made himself at home in his new duties. By his lectures; by his connection with the Royal Society, founded at Gottingen by Haller; by his indefatigable participation in the Gottingen Literary Gazette; by the direction of the Philological Seminary, which, under his guidance, was a nursery of genuine philology, and has given to the schools of Germany a great number of good teachers; by all this, together with his editions and commentaries on classic authors, Heyne has deserved the reputation of being one of the most distinguished teachers and scholars, which the literary world has seen.—The centre of his activity was the poetic department of classic literature. His principal work, which employed him for eighteen years, was his unfinished edition of Homer. He brought the library of Gottingen to such excellence, that it is regarded as the first in Europe, because all the departments are methodically filled. Not merely the fame of his great learning, but the weight of his character, and the propriety and delicacy of his deportment, procured him the acquaintance of the most eminent men of his time. George Foster, Huber, and Heeren became his sons-in-law. In dangerous times, the influence which he acquired, and his approved uprightness and wisdom, were of great service to the university. By his efforts the university and city were spared the necessity of affording quarters to the soldiery, while the French had possession of Hanover, from 1804 to 1805.

An attack of apoplexy terminated his life, on the 14th of July, 1812. He was in the eighty-third year of his age.

MARRIED,
In East Cemetery, by Rev. R. C. Spalding, Lieut. Ambrose Arnold to Miss E. B. Barton, both of Bradford.

LYCEUM.
LECTURE this evening at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Smith.
Subject—Egyptian Hieroglyphics.
J. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Secretary.
Feb. 20.

NOTICE.
The Annual meeting of the Martha Washington Temperance Society of Bangor, will be held on the Vestry of the First Parish Church, on THURSDAY the 22d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.
A general attendance of the members is earnestly requested.
The Society would give notice, that they are prepared to furnish bedding and garments for the sick and that they would gratefully receive any cast-off clothing to repair for the destitute, which may be left at the residence of Mrs. John Bradbury on Second St.
Per order,
Feb. 20. Mrs. F. T. WHEELER, Sec'y.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
Port of Frankfort.
SAILED.
16th, Sch Tameilano, Sprague, Havana.
Packet, Stone, Rio Grand.
Wardwell, Boston.
ARRIVED.
19th, Schs Exchange, Howe, Boston.
Argus, Rogers, N. York, via Portland.
Lucinda, Kirkpatrick, Boston.

C. SHED'S
WRITING

ACADEMY,
No. 9, CENTRAL STREET
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
TERMS OF TUITION
REDUCED.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 12 A. M.
" 2 to 5 P. M.
" 7 to 9 Evening.
Classes are now forming; those wishing to attend are requested to make immediate application.
Feb. 20. d&w

GRAHAM FOR MARCH.
GRAHAM'S, Lady's and Gentlemen's Magazine, with elegant illustrations, for March, for sale by SMITH & FENNO.
Feb. 20.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE,
FOR MARCH, 1844. McCulloch's Gazetteer, Neel's History of the Puritans, No. 3, L. dies' Mag. by T. S. Arthur; Boy's and Girl's do. March; Mirror Library (Letter from under bridge)—and other Pamphlets and Periodical Works, rec'd and for sale by E. F. DUREN.
Feb. 20.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.
THE LIST of VOTERS in the several Wards within the City, is posted up in the Atrium of the City Hall, by direction of the Board of Aldermen.
All persons interested, are requested to examine the list.
R. F. WEBSTER, City Clerk.
Bangor, Feb. 19, 1844.

PURE SPERM-OIL.
A large supply of Pure Bleached and Unbleached SPERM OIL, warranted free from adulteration, very low by G. W. LADD.
Feb. 19.

POT-ASH KETTLES.
THE undersigned are manufacturing and keep constantly for sale at their Steam Iron Works, POT-ASH KETTLES cast Bottom Down, an improved method.
FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.
Bangor, Feb. 17. d&w

NEW MIRROR, NO. 20.
FOR Feb. 17; "Rover" for Feb. 17; Extra Mirror, containing Barry Cornwall's Songs in Ballads, for sale by SMITH & FENNO.
Feb. 16.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.
ARABELLA STEWART, by G. P. R. James. 12c. Secret Guilt or the Counterfeiters. The American in Paris, during the Winter—On line of Phrenology, for sale by SMITH & FENNO.
Feb. 16.

NEW supply of "ARABELLA STEWART," by James, price 12c. rec'd at BUGBEES.
—ALSO—
Rover, No. 22—Guarica, the Charib Bride—Bane's Association, &c. Feb. 16.

FRESH GRAPES.
10 KEGS Fresh GRAPES just received for sale very low by G. W. LADD.
Feb. 14.

COUGH CANDY.
BROWN'S Boneset CANDY, also Pearl's Honey, just rec'd by G. W. LADD.
Feb. 14.

TIN PLATE WORKER'S MACHINES.
THE subscribers having received the agents for the Eastern section of Maine, for the sale of Peck, Smith & Co's. Machines, are now prepared to furnish single Machines or in full and complete Sets. The attention of Tin Plate Workers is particularly invited to these MACHINES, as some valuable improvements have been made in them by past season. Those wishing to purchase may be assured that we will furnish any of said Machines at Boston prices.
A. NOYES & CO.
Feb. 14.

IMPORTANT TO POTASH MANUFACTURERS.
POT ASH KETTLES cast "Bottom Down" of superior article, manufactured and for sale by HINCKLEY & EGERLY.
low by Feb. 9. d&w

FARM FOR SALE.
FOR sale a most excellent farm, situated in the County of Oxford, containing about 300 acres, more than half under improvement, and fenced with good stone wall, with a large orchard, and other outbuildings, all the buildings are nearly new, and the whole farm in complete order. The surrounding scenery is in the highest degree beautiful. The buildings and about half the land will be sold separately if desired. It will be sold at a great bargain, for about the cost of the buildings—and on the most liberal credit. Apply to WHITNEY CUMMINGS, Post-master, West Sumner, or H. PRENTISS, at Bangor.
Feb. 15. d&w

FARM FOR SALE.
Or to exchange for Property in this City. 133 ACRES of land in the town of Edenburgh, being 70 rods on the Main River, nobarot River. The land is well timbered, that part lying on and towards the River, is rate tillage land. Title good.
Apply to JOHN SARGENT, Jr.
Bangor, Feb. 15, 1844. d&w

By Pillsbury & Sandford,
Office 44, West Market Place

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Tobacco—100 boxes Tobacco.
Nails—150 casks Nails.
Coffee—60 bags Coffee.
Sugar—10 boxes H. B. Sugar.
Sugar—5 bbls Crashed do.

Saleratus—10 bbls Saleratus.
Teas—25 chests and boxes Teas.
Pork—50 bbls Boston Clear Pork.
Oil—20 bbls Winter Whale Oil.
Oil—10 " do Sperm Pure.
Paper—200 reams Wrapping Paper.
Clocks—100 Wood and Brass Clocks.
Molasses—50 hds Trinidad Molasses.
Soap and Candles—50 boxes Soap, and Candles
Ginger—10 bbls Pure Ginger.
Tapioca—10 bbls Tapioca; and various other
Goods. July 23, 1843.—tf

would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of BANGOR
 that he will answer all orders in the above line left
 at his room No. 9 Central Street, will be promptly
 answered, and equal to the best engraving.
 Engraving. Oct. 13—d

WATER PROOF BOOTS.
 6 CASES fine Calt Water Proof Boots, rec'd at
 HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S.
 Nov. 11.

CHARLES BUCK & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
59, LONG WHARF,
BOSTON.
 August, 28, 1843. tf

REFINED OIL.
15 BBL'S Winter Refined Oil, (bleached) ~~for~~
 for sale by
 nov—24 **A. P. GUILD,**
Exchange street

VALENTINE'S
PATENT WATER WHEELS.
FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO have been ap-
pointed Agents for the manufacture and sale of
Valentine's Patent Cast Iron Reaction and Tub
Water Wheels, and would give notice that they
are prepared to furnish them to order, and also any
other Castings and Machinery that may be wanted
therewith, at their **STEAM IRON WORKS**
in Bangor. July 12, 1843.

POTASH of the best quality constantly for

PARKER & FOSTER.
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS;
 DEALERS IN OIL AND CANDLES
 —AND—
 PORK AND WESTERN PRODUCE.
 No. 14, Central Wharf—Boston.
 J. H. PARKER,
 W. H. FOSTER.

agents for purchasing and forwarding all description of Merchandise—also, for procuring Freight, effecting Insurance, and negotiating business notes and domestic Bills of Exchange.

They will also, attend to the sale on commission, of all kinds of Lumber,

Nov. 20. edimooat:M

COTTON WARP.
A FEW Bales of the above just received, and for sale by W. A. BLAKE
Dec. 13.

DISCOUNT ON COTTON

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of **BEARCE & HERRING**, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business will be continued by **S. S. Herring**, at the old Stand, No 12, Central Street.

S. R. BEARCE.
S. S. HERRING.

Sept. 1, 1843. tf

1844.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Contributions to the **Magazines** for the coming year, rec'd by **E. F. DUREN**,
dec. 21. Next door to the Post-office

AIR-TIGHT STOVES.
ORR'S PATENT.
NOTICE is given to all persons that at a term of the Circuit Court of the United States held at Boston, Mr. Justice Story on Friday the 29th of Dec. 1843, on the application of Isaac Orr, Plaintiff, against Leonard V. Badger for a violation of the plaintiff's patent for the Air-Tight Stove, granted an injunction.

NOTICE.
TO MANUFACTURERS OF AIR-TIGHT
STOVES.
THE subscriber has been appointed agent or
the sale of rights to make, vend and use Orr's
Patent Air-Tight Stove, all East of the Kennebec
River, and is now ready to supply all manufacturers
with the necessary authority, by their compliance
with the condition of the Patentee.
HENRY A. WOOD.

Bangor, Jan. 5. Nos. 1, 2, 3 Broad-st.

MOTHERS IN ENGLAND.
By Mrs Ellis; Pictures of Private Life; Poems
by Morris, for sale by E. F. DUREN,
Jan. 30.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
FRESH and good, constantly on hand by
Jan. 26. G. W. LADD.

REMOVAL.

F. WHITTER,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Sign of the Big Boot.

HAS removed from his old stand on Main-Street to a room over Kenduskeag Market, at the Sign of the Big Boot, where he is prepared to execute orders for gentlemen's Calf and Thick Heels and Shoes, at 1 kind in the best manner and latest style.

Ladies' Shoes of every description will be manufactured as heretofore.

F. W. can assure the public that they may depend upon having their work done at his establishment in a faithful, durable and workmanlike a manner as can be obtained in the city, and with punctuality.

☐ All kinds of repairing attended to as usual.

Dec 12. 3m

00 Hbbs Mart. and Grand. Molasses.

30 Bbs Clear and Mess Pork.

10 " Beef

5 " Oil

30 D. " "

For sale by
Jan. 20.

W. A. BLAKE.

CASEN Lumbermen's HATS, & prime article
rec'd at **HENENWAY & HERSEY'S**
New

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
—OF—
FEATHERS

At the City of every kind and quality. Best

No. 60, Main Street.
SHAW & MERRILL
Nov 1. d4 w6w

